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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Report of outgoing quarantine at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., September 1, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the transactions of outgoing quarantine at this port for the week ended August 30, 1902: Number of steamers inspected and passed, 2; number of sailing vessels inspected and passed, 2; number of cabin passengers inspected and passed, 4; number of steerage passengers inspected and passed, none; number of crew inspected and passed, 70; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 34; number of sailing vessels disinfected, 4; number of steamers uncertified, 1.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaiian Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HONDURAS.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at La Ceiba—Fruit port.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, August 30, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended August 30, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, about 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malaria, mostly mild types, and 1 or two cases of dysenteric form in children. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 26, British steamship *Usk*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. August 28, Norwegian steamship *Spero*; crew, 18; passengers from this port, none.

Respectfully,

W. B. ROBERTSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, September 4, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended September 4, 1902:

Population according to census of 1896, 1,856. Present officially estimated population, 2,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, none. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary

condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: August 28, steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 34; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, 12; baggage disinfected, 12 pieces. August 29, steamship *España*; crew, 15; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

S. H. BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Prevalence of cholera in the islands.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *August 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended August 9, 1902. Bills of health were issued to 5 vessels having a total personnel of 342 crew and 617 passengers; 75 steerage passengers were bathed and 80 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

The following data, while possibly incomplete and not altogether accurate, give a fair idea of the cholera situation in Japan during the past week: Ehime Ken, a few cases at Matsuyama; Fukuoka Ken, to August 11, 532 cases, 278 deaths; Hyogo Ken, a few cases at Kobe; Kagawa Ken, a considerable number of cases at Taka, Matsu, and elsewhere—disease spreading; Nagasaki Ken, a considerable number of cases; Okayama Ken, July 19 to August 8, 484 cases and 227 deaths; Osaka Fu, to August 10, 24 cases and 17 suspicious cases; Saga Ken, cholera present; Yamaguchi Ken, cholera present.

No official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama during the week ended August 9 has been received, but it is believed that this city is free from quarantinable disease. The present outbreak of cholera has been confined, with the exception of a few cases in Tokyo and elsewhere, to the southern portion of the empire. The island of Kyushu has suffered rather severely, and its chief ports, Nagasaki and Moji, are at present infected. Recently, a considerable number of cases have been reported from Kagawa Ken on the island of Shikaku. The only extensive outbreak on the main island has occurred at Okayama, a city not far distant from Kobe. The disease has not invaded the northern portion of the main island, and the Hokkaido is also free from suspicion.

Respectfully,

DUNLOP MOORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *August 19, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith abstract of bills of health for the week ended August 16, 1902. Three vessels having a total personnel of 336 crew and 413 passengers were inspected, 171 steerage passengers were bathed, and 301 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd.

The official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama for the two weeks ended August 16, 1902, mentions 1 nonfatal case of cholera, being the first case which has been officially recognized in this city during the present outbreak. A few cases of cholera and "pseudo-cholera" have recently occurred in Tokyo. Nevertheless at present,